

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1806.

[No. 1724.]

SALES AT VENDE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water-streets,
Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on exhibition
and the prices of which are established,
can now be viewed and purchased at the
lowest estimation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR BOSTON,

OR OTHER EASTERN PORT,

The Schooner

SUCCESS,

Burthen 650 barrels; in per-
fect order for a cargo, which will
be received at moderate freight.
Please apply to the Captain on board or to the
subscribers.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 4.
Wanted immediately,
TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to
be hired by the month, to work on the road
between Alexandria and Washington.
Apply to

Andrew Scholfield.

September 27.
Just Received,
By the schooner BETSY, and
FOR SALE.

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and hines of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Fickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a few and
scarcely more. There is a shed sufficient
to hold this house.

A. LINDO.
September 2.
Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
bank of the river, to bind on the river or
meadow.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.
WANTED,

For a Wharf-side Store,
A YOUTH about 15 years old, of respec-
table character, and possessing an ac-
tive pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1.
Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-
tions, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 15.
FOR SALE,
A middle-aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.
FOR SALE,
A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN,
about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

FOR SALE,
A YOUNG, strong, and hearty NEGRO

WOMAN, with a Female Child at her
breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent
housekeeper, in good cook, and extremely
handy about a house, and lively and indus-
trious about any kind of work, is a good spin-
ner, but has an *infatuated tongue*; for which
she is to be sold—She is not to be dis-
posed of at a distance unless she consents
thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12.
She may be had on trial.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead can-
sins, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The substantial and fast
sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,

Carrries about five hundred hog-
heads, not two years old, now
ready to receive a cargo. For
terms apply to Captain R. M'Kenzie, at Gads-
by's Hotel, or to

James Paxton.

October 2.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th inst. 1806.

NOW Landing,

From the Schooner MARIA ANTOINETTE, at Vow-

ell's wharf,

34 barrels PORK.

40 do. Beef

27 hds. Jamaica,

26 do. St. Croix,

10 do. New-England

10 pipes Holland,

5 do. American,

1 do. Cognac Brandy

20 boxes Mould Candles,

AND ON HAND,

9 pipes Cognac Brandy

London Particular?

WINES,

London Market

5 in pipe & qr. casks,

FOR SALE, by

Wadsworth & Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 25.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mod-
erate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,

23 blts. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine

of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do.

quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Sept. 26.

Patent Elastic Suspenders.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patent
agent door before Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's,
corner of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, &
elegance, &c. Masters of vessels, and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in
construction of the article.

Richard Morwell.

July 3.

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early
in July, a negro man named GRESHAW.

He is about 56 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches
or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a
scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming
a half circle; I think it is on the right,
but are not positive. He is a slim made fel-
low, with a bushy head, and when spoken to
has a scary and down look. When he went a-
way he had a green round coat, buff colored
broaches, with homespun cloathing, and has
never been accustomed to any work but in the
crop or field. I have understood he has crossed
the Potowmack about Britain's Bay, over into
Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass
and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are fore-
warned from harboring or carrying him away
under the penalty of the law.

I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken
in Maryland, or Fifteen if taken in the North-
ern Neck, so that I get him again.

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir.

14th September. 1806. dft.

PRINTING, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this Office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEX-

ANDRIA, &c.

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, Complainant.

vs.

Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxley, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. dft.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 13. dft.

District of Columbia County of Alex-
andria, &c.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tenno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior, and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants to appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 26. dft.

District of Columbia, County of Alex-

andria, &c.

July Term, 1806.

WILLIAM COISTON, Complainant,

vs.

AGUSTINE GEORGE, MARTIN GEORGE and JESSE HAMMOND, Defendants.

vs.

THE defendants Agustine George, and Martin George, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Agustine George, and Martin George, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendants Agustine George, and Martin George, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Agustine George, and Martin George, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4. dft.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags
by the printer of this paper.

VILLAINY!

ON the 18th (be it well remembered) of June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles county, was burnt down after my box of money, title papers and books were stolen out of the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I was in Marlborough and could not be back; they took advantage of my absence to perpetrate their horrid and infamous robbery. I will give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD to any honest man, that will give me information of this diabolical act, that I may bring to condign punishment the villain or villains concerned in this plot.

Benjamin Dulany.

Alexandria, Oct. 8. dft.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next at half past ten o'clock,
will be sold at the Vendue Stere,

A Likely Negro Woman.

About twenty-five years of age—and four
children, two boys and two girls—The woman
is a good washer and cook—A credit of sixty
and sixty days will be given for approved in-
dorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

Oct. 8. dft.</

TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President United States.

SIR,

THE unexampled feebleness and impolicy of your administration, has at length encompassed you with difficulties of too great magnitude and number, for a spirit and talents such as yours to encounter, with the smallest probability of success. The very arts by which you crept into power, and the wretched system of policy by which you have for so many years retained your popularity are now, in the natural course of their operation, revolving back upon yourself—to take a hint from one of your own notable effusions, "The full tide of your experiments" is turning, now rolls back upon you and ebbs apace, and you are driven to an alternative the most grievous imaginable to your personal feelings; either to meet Spain or her mistress France in the field, or to be take you to the more innoxious folly of caricaturing natural philosophy, and writing notes upon gnats at Monticello. Your situation is, indeed, so emphatically miserable, that not to pity you were a great crime, if not to condemn you were not a greater.

He who has the power, the purse, and the patronage of an opulent nation at his command, as you have, will never want defenders, however worthless he may be himself, or however wicked his purpose. You have had yours. Never did the mountains of Switzerland pour down into the rich plains of Europe, at the call of murderous ambition, a more fierce or unprincipled horde of hirelings than have graced your march through a ruinous administration of six years. The ferments of the world were favorable to you in this respect, throwing up on the surface of society a superabundance of that kind of recreement which was most suitable to your purpose, and enabling you to enlist on your side, against the good of your country, a host of auxiliaries, who found in you an object they could espouse without the slightest deflection from their own feelings, and in yours, a system which they might defend without apostatizing from their own principles. In one respect they afforded you an unequalled advantage over the good men who were your adversaries. They had learned in the French school to allow themselves no checks from those moral laws, which it was the primary work of the French revolution to destroy. Provided the end was attained, they felt no repugnance about the means by which they attained it.

The barriers of truth being long broken down, or else overleaped, the unbounded field of invention lay open to them, and there they ranged at large in search of attributes for your decoration, which your modesty never before dreamed of, and of facts, for your support, which never had existance. They were at call to enforce your purposes, by the arguments which it was most competent to such heads and such hearts to help you to. They were ready to scribble and to brawl as well as they could, and to murder the same and the means of the best men of the land. So long, therefore, as a story, no matter whether true or false, told without a blush, argued upon with hectoring effrontery, and backed with influence and office, could serve for your support, all went well with you. So long as a scatology of puff paste praise, was strong enough to support you, you were safe. Your measures in any department could not want for panegyrists, since in every department there were emoluments and offices at your disposal. Tho' you had no court-creature specially paid & appointed to pander the muses for a formal birthday ode, you had a multitude of encomiasts who could falsify in prose; and who, however deficient in the inspiration which comes from the highest heaven of invention, were more than a match for any poet laureat of them all, in venality. You may indeed be said to have converted the union into a nation of prosers who hobble it out with very common substitutes for the poetical requisites. For knowledge invention malice for wit, and for harmonious numbers an abundance of epithets of that precious kind, which originally sprung from the sans culotterie of Paris. Without ever approaching or perhaps so much as knowing the name of Parnassus, or sipping one solitary drop from the Pierian spring, a host of citizens—officers or candidates for office—collectors, surveyors, postmasters, governors, sheriffs, bailiffs and watchmen, touched, not in the head by the muse, but in the palm by the magistrate, have in a half flutter, half race, like the ostrich, contrived to rise to prosaic invention in support of your measures singing your praise, and swallowing the *douceurs* of the state. Those as they invented you into office, and

invented pretexts for your misconduct while there, will now invent causes for the danger you have brought upon the country; and in strict conformity to their inventive habits, will produce any but the true ones. They, ingenious souls, once found out that your temporising conduct was the way to insure respect and peace to this country; now, that contempt and war are dashed in its face, they will find out that, not your temporising conduct, but the reproaches of your political adversaries, and their exhortations to you to arm the country, have been the cause. They will say that it was not your timidity which tempted, nor your oversight of Miranda that enraged, but the insults offered to your friend Bonaparte by the federal prints, which angered Spain & France into war. And it is likely that, with no less truth and modesty, they will, by & by, say that it was your hatred and the insulting language of yourself, your legislature, and your agents of the press to Great Britain which induced her to afford you as probably she will, protection from your friend the Corsican. This farce, however, draws near to an end; the lour of indignation, and the sneer of ineffable scorn sit upon the public brow. The delusion is almost over, and the first shot that is fired on our western possessions, will be the signal for rending in pieces that veil of artifice by which the true character of your administration has been concealed from the public.

I believe, Sir, I only repeat the universal opinion of mankind—a postulate which has never been controverted, when I say that between nations, as between individuals, the very best security for peace, is promptitude and capacity for war; while on the other hand timidity not only excites contempt, but encourages encroachment, and solicits attacks. Individuals being under no responsibility to others may, with out any harm, please their fancy by imploring the justice which they have a right to demand. But the chief executive magistrate of a country, who, cherishing his fancies, or shivering under his fears, supplicates for his country that justice which he has a right to demand, and, by his impolicy, would have the power to enforce, prevaricates with his duty, prostrates his country's honor, and if war ensues (which is most likely) is not only culpable of war, by neglecting the legitimate natural means of avoiding it [preparation] but stands in the sentence of having aggravated the evils of war, with the disgrace of supplication despised, and the ignominy of humiliation rejected with disdain.

While I thus address you, sir, I own that, different from my language to Mr. Randolph, I speak not prospectively with a view to any amendment in your sentiments, or any alteration in your system—you are too far descended into the vale of years for the one, and you are too near the end of your power for the other. And to speak my mind, I very much fear that your soul was from the beginning too sandy for improvement. My purpose is, to make you turn your eyes backward on your past conduct and persuade you to repent. Do, sir!—Contemplate what you have done—view it attentively in all its natural aspects and in all the attitudes into which your ingenuity can throw it; and then ask your heart what confidence in your conduct, what faith in your professions can you reasonably expect from your country or from the nations of Europe. I will for the present put the disgraceful affair of Africa and gen. Eaton out of the question; and come at once to the more important affair of Spain. By the meanest diplomatic traffic with France and Spain you committed your country to their decision and contempt, and while you tempted their cupidity, exposed your country's weakness. You endured their encroachments, their spurns, their scorn. You suffered the councils of your country to be dictated to; and its chief executive magistracy (in your person alas!) bearded and insulted by their ambassadors. And all for what? You will say, to avoid war. What!—to avoid war with Spain indeed, when the union rings with imputations against you of being engaged in subtle underworking hostility against her, and of holding privy with one of her subjects who was engaged in a plan, which, however laudable in its views, was treason to that country. Is such the peace which America ought to enjoy? Is such the war fit for America to fight in? A peace obtained by abject humiliation—A war incurred by detected treachery. The opinions respecting your privy with Miranda, are so far as regards the country, just as mischievous as if they were proved, and must to remain, until they shall be disproved—Till then, the pervading sentiment will be, that while you were soothing Spain from fear, you had a dagger for her concealed in your bosom;

And now, sir, let me ask you a question. Are you, can you be so far advanced in impairment of faculties, as to entertain a hope that all which passes so very current here will escape the notice of the monarchs of Spain and France? Can you flatter yourself that every item of the Miranda affair, with the trials of Mr. Smith and Mr. Ogden; the speeches of the counsel; the testimony of the witnesses who appeared at the trial; the causes for the non-appearance of those witnesses who did not appear; the verdict of the juries; the honest and legal conduct of your friend judge Talmadge; together with the whole of that disgraceful dance which you are said to have the honor of leading up, and all the struggles and plungings of your partisans, in their despair for you, upon that occasion; can you, I say, flatter yourself, that the whole of it has not been talked of, freely, at St. Cloud and at the Escurial? Lay not that foolish fondling hope to your heart; you will soon find your supplications for peace, answered by active war; the duplicity of your diplomatic instructions, by hard blows, and your imputed kindess to the revolutionizer of the Carreras, by a Spanish and French army in Louisiana.

CORREGIDOR.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

August 15.

Whilst the coalition of peace between Russia and France would induce us to believe that war would not again break out upon the continent, the aspect of affairs, and the measures lately adopted, would almost persuade us that the preservation of peace is impossible, and that the flames of war are on the point of bursting forth again with as much violence as ever. The peace of the continent is ensured, say the Paris papers, by the treaty with Russia. Yet, immediately after the conclusion of that treaty, Bonaparte orders a fresh levy of fifty thousand Conscripts! The Paris papers, which have arrived to the 7th, and Dutch to the 12th, have communicated to us this important intelligence. The Moniteur endeavours to remove all suspicions and apprehensions which this warlike measure is calculated to excite. When the third coalition, it asserts, assumed an aspect which rendered a large conscript levy necessary to support the glory of the throne, and defend the dearest interests of the country, the levy of 80,000 conscripts was ordered—but they were never called out. But now, of the 80,000 men of the conscription of 1806, who were not deemed necessary to be called out, even in time of war, and before the battle of Austerlitz had sealed the humiliation of the house of Austria; now, of those 80,000 men, fifty thousand are to be called out directly! But the Moniteur would have us believe, that at a rate that number, or nearly that number, would have been called out, even if we had enjoyed profound peace, to replace those who have been or may be discharged. Be it so; but then why was it necessary to state any other reason? Then we should ask why it was deemed necessary to keep up the army to its full war amount, at a time when Bonaparte had held out a prospect of reducing his army to the peace establishment? The Moniteur, however, is not content with stating that these 50,000 will not do more than supply the places of those who have been or may be discharged.—(we do not believe that one man has been discharged); it says, and we beg our readers to attend to the expression: "If, as every thing leads to hope, the affairs of the continent are about to be settled, the 50,000 men will serve to replace the soldiers who shall receive their discharge, and return to their families. If, on the contrary, which there is no reason to think, the period of the repose of the continent is not yet arrived, these 50,000 men, by completing the different corps on the war footing, will carry the French army to its highest degree of strength."

Is this the language of a government which had so confidently told us, that the tranquility of the continent was insured, and that there was no power which dared to disturb it? "Every thing leads to hope" and "There is no reason to think." Is this the confident tone which we should have expected Bonaparte to have assumed? Had he been so convinced that the peace of the continent was ensured, would he have expressed a doubt on the subject? Would he have confined himself to a hope that the affairs of the continent were about to be settled? Would he have suffered the idea to be entertained a moment, that the "Period of the repose of the continent is not yet arrived?" Observe too that in informing us that the levy would have been resort to at all events, to fill up the vacancies produced by discharges, he uses the words

"Even if we had enjoyed profound peace." Why, as far as relates to the continent, the peace with Russia, we were told, had restored peace to the continent. It cannot be said that the war with England has rendered this fresh levy necessary.

But it may be asked from what quarter can hostility be expected to come? Russia has made peace and withdrawn. Austria has not yet sufficiently recovered her strength to undertake another contest; and Prussia seems too much under the power and in the toils of France to go to war with her? But all these are arguments which would have rendered it wholly unnecessary for Bonaparte to have increased his military force, or to have entertained any doubt upon the subject of the continental peace. Does he think that his new German confederacy will not be quietly secured in, however humble Austria or Prussia may be? Does he think this fresh display of force necessary to make them

"Drain his draughts of Rheinish down?" Or does he meditate new enterprises? Is his ambition not yet sated? Does he aim at something more than the German confederacy? Are Prussia and Austria to be further curtailed of their power? Is Switzerland to be converted into a new kingdom? Does he extend his prospects and his presumption to the confines of Europe, and, sitting himself down upon the throne of Constantine, does he wish to fix his men, nothing too extravagant for a man whose ambition is remorseless—who combines in his character the extremes of democracy and despotism—whom we can compare to no man that ever lived—but whom Milton by prophetic anticipation seems to have portrayed in the description he gives of the king of terrors.

The other shape, if shape it might be called that shape had none, Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb; Or substance might be called, that shadow seemed; For each seemed either; black it stood as night, Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell, And shook a dreadful dart. What seemed his head

The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

RESUSCITATION.

On Monday week, as two persons were bathing in Jackson's dam, a little above the Queen's dock, in Liverpool, one of them slipped into a hole, and was supposed to be drowned. The body after remaining under water nearly half an hour, was taken out and conveyed to the South-Shore Colliery-House. A young medical gentleman happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, opened a vein, no doubt from the best intentions, and though the blood appeared, there was no hope of returning life. Another medical gentleman was sent for, who merely applied hot salts, but left him, declaring there was no chance of recovery. In half an hour his assistant also left him, expressing the same opinion. Fortunately, however, Dr. Stephens, of Lowhill, happened to be in the neighborhood, and humanely offered his assistance. On examining the body, he declared his opinion that life might be restored, provided perseverance was exerted. He instantly sent for a medicine of his own preparation, which he had just before sent to a patient not far distant, and which he applied to the breast, nostrils, head, feet, &c. In the space of ten minutes, although two hours had now elapsed since the body was taken up, symptoms of resuscitation were observed; the heart beat, the pulse became full, and respiration was restored. In the course of an hour the most encouraging proofs of recovery manifested themselves, and in three hours the poor unfortunate man, who had been too precipitately doomed the victim of an early death, recovered his speech, and is now, we understand, restored to his friends and society. We conceive it to be of great importance that cases of this nature should be made as public as possible.

[Newcastle Chronicle.]

FOOT RACE.—The long depending foot race between Wood and Pollitt was decided on Monday. The distance was five rounds of the Doncaster race course, being nine miles 560 yards. Wood is about 2 inches taller than his antagonist. Previous to starting, bets ran two to one in favor of Wood. The first round, in which Wood had the advantage, was performed in 9 minutes 30 seconds. In the second round Pollitt passed Wood. Bets even. This round was completed in 10 minutes 30 seconds. In the third round Wood regained the advantage, and came in 200 yards ahead. Bets six to one in his favor. This round was run in 10 minutes 8 seconds. In the fourth Wood retained the advantage. This round took up 10 minutes. In

the fifth Wood continued and completed the race in 10 minutes 48 seconds and 51 minutes and 4 seconds.

BY THIS

PARIS,

Assembly of the

ing the religi

SECOND

The commissioners entered the hall their head, follows:

Gentlemen,

"His majesty having appointed u with you, respecti communicatin his the farthest part o of you can be ign

which you are ass aware that the con who profess your to complaints whi of the throne. Th

without foundati progress of the your opinion on curing it. You

deserving o ration, and you w important mission

Far from rega der which you s you should be su to be enlighten it the good which thus manifesting the experience o prove that you yourselves from

"The laws upon persons of different all over often dictate moment. But, the Christian at this, so, in like time, are to be your fate decide

It is his majesty come French; this title, and t renounce it, wh

"You sha be your duty to on each of them and we shall ne that when a so

who knows eve well as reward, they would ren

real interest, in answering free

"It is his that you should Your president awers to us as

As to ourselves wishes than to peror, that amish religion, it is not unquestio posed to 'confor

which it is th practise and fo

The following majesty, were the meeting.

1. Is the Jew one wife?

2. Is divorce gion?

3. Can a Jew an, or a christi the law prescri

marry?

4. Are the I uphers or alien

5. What in which their law

6. Do the J and have been

the laws, consi

under an oblig

7. Who are

8. What ci exercise amo punishment d

9. Are the

and peat, and fifth Wood continued uniformly ahead, and completed the round in 10 minutes 18 seconds. Running the whole distance in 10 minutes 48 seconds, while Politit occupied 51 minutes and 40 seconds.

(London pap.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PARIS, August 4.

Assembly of the French Deputies professing the religion of the Jews.

SECOND MEETING.

The commissioners of his majesty having entered the hall, M. Molé who was at their head, addressed the assembly as follows:

Gentlemen,

"His majesty the emperor & king having appointed us commissioners to treat with you, respecting your own affairs has sent us here this day for the purpose of communicating his intentions. Called from the farthest part of this vast empire, none of you can be ignorant of the purpose for which you are assembled here. You are aware that the conduct of many of those who profess your religion has given rise to complaints which have reached the foot of the throne. These complaints were not without foundation. The emperor notwithstanding, is contented with arresting the progress of the evil, and wished to have your opinion on the means of radically curing it. You will no doubt prove yourselves deserving of this paternal consideration, and you will feel the value of the important mission which is confided to you.

—Far from regarding the government under which you live, as a power of which you should be suspicious, your study will be to enlighten it, to co-operate with it in the good which it is preparing; and by thus manifesting that you have profited by the experience of all the French, you will prove that you have no wish to separate yourselves from other classes of society.

"The laws which have been imposed upon persons of your religion have been different all over the world; they have been too often dictated by the exigency of the moment. But, as there is no example in the Christian annals of any assembly like this, so, in like manner, you, for the first time, are to be impartially judged, and your fate decided by a Christian prince.—It is his majesty's wish that you should become French; it is your duty to accept this title, and to consider that you in fact renounce it, whenever you shew yourselves unworthy of it.

"You shall hear the questions read which are to be proposed to you. It will be your duty to declare the whole truth up on each of them. We now declare to you, and we shall never cease to repeat it to you, that when a sovereign as firm as he is just, who knows every thing who can punish as well as reward, interrogates his subjects, they would render themselves blind to their real interests, if they should hesitate about answering freely and frankly.

"It is his majesty's wish, gentlemen, that you should enjoy perfect deliberation. Your president will communicate your answers to us as soon as they are prepared. As to ourselves we have no more ardent wishes than to be able to inform the emperor, that among his subjects of the Jewish religion, there are none whose loyalty is not unquestionable, and who are not disposed to conform to those laws and morals which it is the duty of all Frenchmen to practise and follow."

The following questions, proposed by his majesty, were then read by the secretary of the meeting.

1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than one wife?

2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion?

3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a Christian, or a Christian female with a Jew; or does the law prescribe that Jews alone should intermarry?

4. Are the French in the eyes of the Jews brothers or aliens?

5. What in all cases are the connections which their law permits them to maintain with the French who are not of their religion.

6. Do the Jews who were born in France, and have been treated as French citizens by the law, consider France as their native country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they under an obligation to obey the laws, and follow the regulations of the civil code.

7. Who are they who are called Rabbins?

8. What civil jurisdiction do the Rabbins exercise among the Jews? What power of punishment do they possess?

9. Are the modes of choosing the Rabbins, and the system of punishment, regulated by the Jewish laws, or are they only rendered sacred by custom?

10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws to take usury of their brethren? Are they permitted or forbidden to do this of strangers?

11. Are those things proclaimed, which are forbidden to the Jews by their law?

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

The following is an accurate statement of the votes given in this city yesterday for two members of congress, two members of the assembly, and a sheriff for Baltimore county:

For Congress,

N. R. Moore, 3046

William M'Creery, 1989

For Assembly,

Edward Ainsworth, 1430

Robert Stewart, 1170

For Sheriff,

John Hunter, 1814

WASHINGTON, October 8.

The latest official information from the westward, down to the 30th of August at Natchitoches, states that the Spanish forces, after having remained from the 10th to the 19th of August within 17 miles of that place, fell back on the 19th to the Bayou Pierre, a post not yet delivered to the U. States, and about 60 miles from Natchitoches, where they still remained.

It was considered as doubtful whether this retrograde march was occasioned by the want of provisions, in which they were very deficient, or whether it indicated a purpose to retire permanently beyond the boundary of the territory delivered to us.

Governor Claiborne had reached Natchitoches on the 24th of August, and was making arrangements for calling out the militia in case of necessity.

General Wilkinson had passed through Fort Adams for Natchitoches. He expressed a hope of being able to induce the Spanish governor to withdraw his forces without resorting to coercive measures; and a confidence in case he should not, of being able to compel him.

Mr. Freeman, after ascending the Red river about 600 miles, had returned, with his exploring party, to Natchitoches. Although it was contemplated that he should proceed farther, yet owing to the season & lowness of water, he had reached the highest practicable point, and would have voluntarily returned in a few days, independent of the menace of the Spaniards.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.

EXTRACT.

Natchitoches, Aug. 26, 1806.

"Mr. Freeman returned to this place on Saturday last, after having ascended 430 miles above this place, where the Spaniards had been waiting for him for five days. A little after the usual time for stopping for dinner, a detachment of the Spanish party amounting to about one hundred and fifty men, crossed the river in full gallop, with an evident intention to charge on our party. Captain Sparks with great address took possession of an elevated bank thirty feet above the surface of the water, and the men being provided with rests for their rifles, in such a manner as to have made an impression. The Spanish commander appears to have perceived our advantage, and the awkward situation in which he had placed himself, and brought his troops to a halt immediately; when a flag being hoisted a conference took place between Mr. Freeman and the Spanish commander Vienue, who declared his positive orders to be, not to allow any armed force whatever to proceed beyond that place, and to repel by arms any attempt to proceed. The conference continued about half an hour, when Mr. Freeman conceived it to be his duty to return, considering that the tract already explored was extensive, and the waters had become so shallow that for the few preceding days they had to haul the boats over the sand-banks.

"Mr. Freeman describes the land adjacent to this river as almost wholly composed of prairies and thick cane breaks; the latter are always an indication of rich land, and requires little more labor in clearing than that of a corn patch.

"Yesterday governor Claiborne arrived to concert measures with col. Cushing respecting our situation, and to organize the militia. In his conversation he appears to feel very sensibly the hostile conduct of the Spanish forces, and if I may trust my judgment something energetic will take place at no great distance of time. The Spanish forces are stationed about fifty miles from us, having fallen back to their former position on Bayou Pierre.

"This morning captain Bowyer and his company arrived from Opelousas, and we

expect three companies from fort Adams, boats having been sent for them 12 or 14 days ago; collecting this force here would appear to indicate a determination to make the Spaniards re-cross the Sabine. If such is the determination it puts the result of an engagement in our favor, without risk, but the troops here could not be better pleased than to march with only two hundred men against the Spaniards on this side the Sabine. We have no sort of apprehension of danger here from any force the Spaniards can bring against us; the solicitude here appears to be led forward; and they only fear that the Spaniards may escape without paying them for the trouble they have taken."

The democrats are very much like men and of a certain description; they quarrel and abuse one another, in the most gross and virulent terms; but if a federalist agrees with either party, as to what is said of the other, he may be sure to have a house about his ears directly. Neither will give him any quarter. Thus the democratic papers are filled with bitter denunciations of this, that and the other man of their own party; yet, if a federal editor suggests the possibility of there being, in the ranks of democracy, a single man who would not, like Lyeurgus, perish voluntarily, for the good of his country, he is a slanderer, an enemy to the only true friends of the people! and the whole kennel bark furiously in concert at him, until they think they have barked enough; then they turn and growl again among themselves. At this moment the most severe things that can be conceived are publishing by some or other of the democratic party, against Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Granger, Randolph, Wilkinson, Burr, McLean Clintons (*a family of them*) &c. &c. &c. A democrat needs only take half a dozen of the principal papers, professing exclusive Republicanism, and he will see likenesses of his most distinguished favorites very correctly drawn, and by those, who from intimacy, know them much better than the federalists can.

Refractory.

The following portrait of American enterprise on the ocean, was drawn by EDMUND BURKE, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons two and thirty years since. This is a people who our philosophical rulers would persuade to abandon the ocean, who while (as the orator says) in the gristle exhibited such wonderful enterprise. "As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New-England people have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay, and Davis's Straights, whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the Antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland-Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place to their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both poles. We know that some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into manhood."

The following act of the legislature of Pennsylvania contains a republican commentary on the freedom of conscience too illustrious not to be given in the words of the legislature. Few instances are to be found in the annals of legislation so honorable to human nature. Other governments have been sedulous in the creation of religious tests, invasive of one of the best gifts of Providence to man. It is the pride of republican governments to leave the conscience as free as the air we breathe.

Farmer's Museum.

"Whereas it has been represented to the legislature by sundry citizens called Seventh day Baptists, that owing to the township elections and other public business being transacted on Saturday or Seventh day of the week, they are in a great measure excluded from a participation in the privileges of free citizens.—And whereas it is presumed that changing of such elections and meetings, while it would

afford the relief prayed for by the petitioners, would not be any injury to other citizens of this commonwealth, but rather a benefit: Therefore,

"Be it enacted, that from and after the 4th day of July next, all township elections, that now are directed by law to be held on Saturday, shall be held on Friday immediately preceding, and so much of any law as is by this act altered or supplied, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the said 4th day of July next."

On the banks of the Rio Grande, in Africa, a salt is produced which is proved to be an instantaneous and infallible antidote against poison. The manner in which it was discovered is curious. It appears to have been owing to an elephant which, tho' wounded by a poisoned arrow, a weapon with which the negroes destroy those animals for the sake of their teeth, continued, to the astonishment of the hunters, to walk and graze without shewing any sign of pain. One of the negroes recollects that the elephant had gone, on being struck with the arrow, to the bank of a stream, and had conveyed some sand to its mouth by means of its trunk; but, on looking at what they conceived to be sand, they found that it was a whitish salt, having a slight taste of alum. To effect a radical cure of any poison that may have been absorbed, it is only necessary to drink a drachm of this salt dissolved in water.

Good old Stock.—There is now growing on the farm, in Danvers, formerly the residence of Governor ENDICOTT, a Pear Tree, which the Governor imported from England in the year 1680. The tree continues to bear fruit of a very good flavor. This year the produce amounted to about eight bushels.

(New England paper.)

From the PORT FOLIO.

TO A LADY SEEN CRYING OVER THE SICK BED OF A PARENT.

Bright are the pearls that pave the way,

Where in their cars the sea-nymph glide;

Bright bursts the day-star from the sea,

In silver torrents streaming wide.

Bright is the glory-streaming wreath

That o'er the brow of genius nods,

Bright is the hero's fame in death

Enrol'd'd amongst th' immortal gods:

But brighter far the filial tear

Th. to'er the cheek of beauty streams,

Than ocean's gems, or stars appear,

Or radiant glory's brightest beams.

Yes! tho' when first I heard thy name,

The sound sunk deep into my heart,

And while thy charms were told by fame,

I fear'd—I felt, the future dart.

Had I not seen thee anguish'd shed

Thy sorrows o'er a parent's pain,

And grief its gradual paleness spread,

Where health had held her rosy reign.

Perhaps, within this bleeding breast,

Of hopes and fears the warring train,

Had throb'd themselves to final rest,

Nor I still wearied heaven in vain.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty, Esq. to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt due from the said Daniel McCarty to Robert T. Hoge & Co. of Alexandria, will be exposed to public sale on the fifteenth day of November next, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A Tract or Parcel of Land, situated in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Accotink, commonly called the Mount Air Tract, containing between six and seven hundred acres, together with the buildings and improvements thereon—it being the tract of land whereon the said Daniel McCarty hath for some time past resided. The sale will take place at the dwelling house of the said Daniel McCarty, on the said premises.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

October 9.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some evil minded person or persons, did on the night of the 4th of October, enter the almshouse lot, and steal therefrom a quantity of Vegetables: Any person who will give such information as will bring the offender or offenders to justice, shall receive the above reward, to be paid on conviction.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Poor,

J. Swift, President.

October 9.

I have just received

A few Boxes first quality HAVANA SEGARS.

PETER WISE, jun.

October 9.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received
Per the ship LEONIDAS, and BOSTON, from
Liverpool—and the Wolf, from London,
The greater part of his FALL
ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship
William and John.

September 22. diw3w

22 hds. large size, and
22 bbls. 1st quality Muscovado Sugars,
30 hds. 2d. do. do.
13,000 lbs. best Spanish Maine Coffee,
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
2 do. Fustic,
For Sale by

R. VEITCH & Co.

Sept. 17. colm

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims on, or
due, to the late firm of Macleod & Lums-
don, painters, &c. of this place, are requested
to make immediate settlement with the sur-
viving partner.

Daniel Macleod.

September 25. eotf

EDUCATION.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria are respect-
fully informed that there is a vacancy in
the Academy for a few scholars. A class will
soon commence the Latin Grammar, and an-
other is beginning to read. Those persons
who are desirous their sons should join either
of these classes, are requested to apply imme-
diately, as a preference will be given to such
scholars.

September 27. eo

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING
A HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street,
near the corner, together with a Frame Building
on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets,
now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but
would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.
For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. eo

FOR SALE,

Pork in barrels
New York prime and cargo beef
Hyson skin and TEAS
Souchong
Russia Duck, and
A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by
Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE by the Subsriber,
Fifty boxes of the first quality Ha-
vana SEGARS—and one keg first quality
CHEWING TOBACCO.

Jesse Talbott.

September 19. eo

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the William Murdoch,
via Baltimore, from London, a complete as-
sortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual
customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose

Do. silk and leather Gloves

Ladies' silk and cotton Hose

Do. silk and leather Gloves

Silk and cotton Chambray Muslins

3-8, 7-8 and 9-8 undresssed ginghams

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks

Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin

India Book Muslin

White and colored Cambrics

Plain and figured Leno Muslin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Crapes and Lutestings

London Chintzes and Calicos

White and colored Jeans

Cambrie Dimities

First chop long Nankeens

Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating

Brown and scarlet Bandanoss

Rral Madras Handkerchiefs

3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Russia Sheetings

White and brown Sheetings

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India goods

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platillas

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown rolls

Bed Ticking

Apron and shirting Checks

Waldron's grass and cradling Scythes

Weeding Hoes assorterd in casks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c.

May 6. eo

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, have
in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on the usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, TEAS,

Imperial, particularly select-

Hyson, ed for

Young Hyson, family use.

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenerife,

Malaga,

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, ranc and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermacti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, sto

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best eng-

lish and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing to

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

July 16.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Schooner Harriot, Capt. Cook, and for Sale
by

Lawrason and Fowle,

3 pipes Brandy, 4th proof

1 ditto Holland Gin

20 boxes no. 3 Chocolate

5 ditto no. 1 ditto

3 casks 10d. flat point Nails

1 ditto 10d. Brads

1 ditto 8d. ditto

1 ditto 2d. ditto

60 tons Plaster Paris

A few barrels no. 1 Beef

And a quantity of Cheese.

September 12. d

FOR SALE,

SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels

Coffee, by the bag or thousand weight

Salt, in bulk and in sacks

Funk's-Island Salt.

Prime Molasses in hogsheads—

And a small quantity of Peach Brandy (gru-

nine) by retail.

Choice Whiskey, in barrels.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

11.50,

A few half barrels of Superfine flour, (the

produce of this harvest) of superior manufac-

ture, for family use.

August 16. d

N. B. Four volumes of Tucker's Bla-

ckstone, and one handsome Baggamo Board,

will be sold low if immediately applied for.

City Property.

I will sell or exchange for Wet or Dry Goods,

A HANDSOME two story Frame House,

two rooms on a floor to the front, standing

on a corner lot and well finished throughout,

with a kitchen, coach-house, stable, gar-

den, and other conveniences— together with a

two story Brick House adjoining the same—

The situation of this property is equal to any

in the City of Washington, lying in a direct

line and very near to the intended new bridge

which is to cross the Potomac. The title will

be found good and indisputable. Further par-

ticulars may be known by applying to the sub-

scriber.

N. B. Those persons in the City and those

in the country who are indebted to the sub-

scriber's store in Washington up to July,

1804; likewise those persons in town and

country who are indebted to his store in Alex-

andria, by notes and book accounts, are most

earnestly requested to take up their notes and

close their book accounts, on or before the 1st

Monday in October next, or suits will be bro-

against them without respect to persons.

There are a few who, should they not pay up

by that time, will be exposed at full length in</